FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Piano Forte.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Manufactory of Messrs. Davies & Brother, late Stodart & Davies, New York, one of their French Grand Action PIANO FORTES, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship and materials. From their long experience in the manufacture of instruments, and their practical knowledge of the business, they flatter themselves that their Pianos cannot fail to give satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase, can see their instruments in use in this place. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-4wteow4w

2000 YARDS back country manufactured Flax and Tow CLOTH, suitable for Negro Clothing, for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-2m

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

LOOK AT THIS!

Botanic Shop in the upper part of Anson County, near Spring Grove Academy and the mouth of Rocky River.

WE take this method of informing the public, that we have sent on for a large Stock of Genuine

Thomsonian Remedies,

And expect them to arrive shortly, and intend to keep on hand a sufficient supply for all applicants: and we pledge ourselves to sell them as low as they can be bought in the State, wholesale or retail.—Orders promptly attended to and thankfully received.

Dr. CLARK & CO.

April 30, 1840. 96-2w

Spring and Summer
GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON

IS NOW RECEIVING his Spring and Summer GOODS, which comprise a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

April 28, 1840. 95tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order, 50 half boxes do. do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of Hart & Fuller, will please present them, and all persons indebted will save cost by making immediate payment to the Subscriber.

ELIJAH FULLER,
Surviving Partner of Hart & Fuller.

April 21, 1840. 94-4t

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 7, 1840.

Received per Cotton Plant,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. common do. ditto,
45 bags prime Rio COFFEE.
A few barrels superior N. O. Molasses.

In transit,

5 barrels superior Albany ALE,
50 pieces Georgia NANKINS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 14, 1840. 93tf

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-eowly

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

Notice.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, on the 9th instant, an iron grey HORSE, about 13 hands high, long mane and tail. Any person having the same in custody, will please inform me by post or otherwise. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to ROBERT MUNRO.

Rockfish Factory, N. C., April 20, 1840. 94tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

SPEECH

Delivered at the Great Whig meeting in the County of Granville, on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1840, by ***GEORGE E. BADGER, Esq.*** *and published at the request of his Fellow-Citizens.*

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

ABOLITIONISM.

The next charge against Harrison, which I shall notice is, that he is an Abolitionist—a charge, which is contradicted by every thing he has said and done in reference to that subject, during his whole public life, and which is yet urged against him with a zeal and vehemence in proportion to its falsehood. What is produced in its support? It is said that, in his boyhood, when living in the slave-holding State of Virginia, he was a member of an Abolition Society. This is denied by General Harrison himself, and by his most intimate friends. It is said that he has declared himself in favour of applying the surplus Revenue of the Government to purchase up and colonize our slaves. This proposition, as it is stated, with one half of what he said suppressed, is false, and was designed to deceive. What Gen. Harrison did say, is this: That he would be willing, *with the sanction of the slave-holding States*—(mark! *with our consent, and not without*) to appropriate money for the purchase and removal of the Slaves. Is this Abolition? Surely not. What the South complains of, and with great reason, is the attempt to interfere with our property, *without our consent*—to invoke the action of Congress upon the subject, at the instance of those who own no slaves—of the people of the "*free States*," as they are called, and not at our instance—not at the instance of the slave-holding States of the Union. It is the recognition of authority in Congress to regulate slavery—which that body does not possess—it is the attempt of those who have no interest in the question, to agitate it—it is the usurpation of power, and the violation of the rights of property, to which we object. Now every man can see at once, that he does us no wrong, who says, when you come to the opinion that slavery is injurious to you, and therefore ask my aid to get rid of it, I am willing to help you. Whatever else may be said of such a declaration, it involves no assumption of power to regulate our slaves—no invasion of our rights. It is not *abolition*, and can never be made so, until the ingenious persons who have made the charge, shall succeed in demonstrating, that to desire to possess your neighbor's property at a full price, and with his consent, is a purpose to rob; or yielding to the calls of a neighbor for assistance, is to assume the character of his master, and to act the part of a tyrant. But let us appeal to the public acts and declarations of Gen. Harrison—let us try him by the conduct and matured opinions of his life, and if he is in the least touched with the heresy of abolition, I, for one, say, let him be discarded as untrue to the Constitution—as unworthy of support for any office. Let us look back to the period of the Missouri question—that dark hour whose agitations nearly shook this Union to pieces—when separation and civil war seemed ready to break, as a rope of sand, the strong ties which bind us together. Yes, at that period of distraction and dismay, when a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, now a distinguished Senator from that State, came forward to unite, to guide, to save us—where then was Harrison found? Then was the time to show by more than words, regard for Southern rights—respect for Southern property—reverence for the sacred charter of our country. Yes, I repeat, with exulting confidence, where then was Harrison found? He was found, shoulder to shoulder, with the South. At that period he was a member of the House of Representatives, and was called to express his views by recording his votes. His constituents were inclined to favour the restriction upon slavery, which was then attempted to be fastened upon Missouri—he knew that by voting in accordance with their opinions, he should secure and enlarge his popularity—but he knew that his duty to the nation required, that he should oppose the prevailing opinions of the day, and trust to "sober second thoughts" for a just estimation of his conduct. He did not hesitate between what was right and what was popular—between personal interest and public duty. He voted with the South, against the restriction. And what was the consequence to himself? He was defeated in the ensuing canvass for Congress. Yes—he sacrificed *himself* to a sense of duty which ranged him on the side of the South, and of Southern institutions, against the fanatics of that day. It has passed into a proverb, "that a friend in need is a friend indeed," and such Harrison has proved to us. He did not set up on the occasion, any such hypocritical plea, as that "he was a Western man with Southern principles," thereby intimating that there were questions in which he sacrificed the interest of those amongst whom he lived, to the interests of those at a distance—and thus seek to gain confidence *abroad*, by being false and treacherous to those who trusted him *at home*. No. He was then, as now, an *American* Patriot, with CONSTITUTIONAL *principles*. The proposed restriction, he believed to be founded in wrong, and tending to injustice—and he felt that, though the injury in that case would fall directly upon the South, yet it was a wrong to the whole country—because the precedent then set could be directed against the rights of any other section, when temptation to it should arise; and it is a fundamental maxim with him, in public and in private transactions, "THAT NO HONEST MAN CAN ENJOY A PROSPERITY FOUNDED UPON THE SUFFERINGS OF A FRIEND AND BROTHER."

Equally explicit on this subject have been the public declarations of Harrison since the settlement of the Missouri question, and since the anti-slavery fanaticism has assumed the form of Abolition. In a speech made to an assembly of citizens at Cheviot, in the State of Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1833, Gen. Harrison declares in the most unqualified manner, that "the slave population are under the *exclusive* control of the States which possess them"—that "neither the General Government nor the non-slaveholding States can interfere *in any way*, with the right of property in slaves"—and, speaking of the plans of the Abolitionists, he holds them up to abhorrence, as full of horrors upon which an *incarnate devil only* could look with approbation." Are *these* the sentiments of an *Abolitionist?*

Again, in a speech at Vincennes, in Indiana, delivered in 1835, and after he was in nomination for the office of President, he expressly denounces the projects of the Abolitionists as *illegal*, persecuting and dangerous, as "weak, presumptuous and *unconstitutional*"—and not only re-asserts what he said in his Cheviot speech, that neither the General Government nor the non-slaveholding States had any right to interfere with Slavery, but he moreover declares that *discussions* on the subject in those States are an abuse of the freedom of the Press and of the freedom of speech, and *in violation of the spirit and design of the Constitution*. These sentiments were boldly proclaimed in the midst of assemblies of people, whose prejudices were against the positions he assumed, and where no favor was to be expected for them except what truth and reason should win from reluctant hearers. Again, I ask, do these things look like Abolition? If so, then must the whole South stand convicted of a tendency to Abolitionism, for he maintains every position on the subject which the South maintains. He insists, that neither Congress nor the free States have a right to act on the subject of slavery—that discussions about it, either verbal or written in those States, are violations of the Constitution, and that the whole authority on the entire subject of slavery, belongs to the States having the slaves. What Southern man expects or asks for more? How indeed is it possible that we can have more of any thing (whether property or jurisdiction) than the whole of it? And the whole of it, Harrison concedes to us—insists is ours. Away then, with this vile and baseless imputation, which was well known to be false and groundless by those that, for party purposes, got it up.

But how stands Mr. Van Buren affected towards this subject of slavery? What was his conduct at the memorable epoch of the Missouri question? *Then* his good opinion, *embodied in acts*, would have helped us; then was the occasion of needful on which sincerity shows itself in acts of service. He was then a member of the New York Legislature, and Resolutions were introduced, preceded by a long Preamble—the Resolutions instructing the Senators from New York to vote in favour of the restriction upon Missouri, and the preamble setting out the reasons of the instruction, in an abusive tirade against the people and institutions of the South. What did Mr. Van Buren do!—this "Northern man with Southern principles! He voted for the whole, preamble and resolutions too! Yes, this man who is now recommended to our confidence and support, recorded his vote in favour of this flagrant act of wrong to Southern rights—aye, he showed himself a thorough-going opponent of the South—a relentless Missouri restrictionist.

Has he ever recanted or qualified this expression of his opinion? No. His friends say he was *instructed* by his constituents to vote for the resolutions. Of this, there is not the slightest evidence—and it may be confidently denied. But suppose he was. Did he not do willingly what was required of him? Or did he declare in his place, that he *thought* with the South on the question, but was required by his instructions *to act* with the North? Did he say that his judgment and his conscience were *with* us, but his instructions compelled him to take part *against* us. No, he did not. It is not pretended that he did. Has *he* ever said so since? Has he ever, to this day, declared that if left to himself, he would have voted against the resolutions to instruct the New York Senators? Has he even intimated that he thinks *now*, that the instructing resolutions ought not to have been passed? No, he has not, nor ever will make any such declaration.

But if he acted under his instructions in voting for the resolutions, why did he vote for the abusive and insulting preamble? Mad as his constituents might have been on the subject of Slavery, it is not pretended they instructed him to *abuse* the South—*to vilify our people or our institutions.** Why then did he not oppose the preamble—vote against it—move to strike it out? But one reason can be given, his heart was with the preamble and the resolutions, the former expressed the sentiments he entertained, the latter directed the conduct he wished to be pursued against the extension of Southern Institutions. Yet this is the man to whom we are asked to commit the guardianship of our rights. ARE YOU PREPARED TO DO IT?

The importance, Mr. Chairman, of the Missouri question cannot be overstated! Had the principle of restriction prevailed (and Mr. Van Buren did his best to make it prevail) the States of Missouri, Alabama and Arkansas—all these great planting States, would have been shut against our slaves. What would have been the effect upon the value of that kind of property, it is easy to presume. But besides, how should we have stood in point of power in the Union! Now, even with the aid of the States I have mentioned, the slave-holding States of the Union are the feebler party—are scarcely able to maintain themselves. Suppose these States cast into the opposite scale—giving their influence as free States, against us—is it not evident that if with their aid, we can scarce assert our rights against the prevailing madness of the day—without them, or rather with their opposition, the balance of power in the Union would be destroyed, and we would be totally unable to maintain our rights. He, therefore, who opposed us then—in the day of our fearful conflict—our most pressing necessity—is not our friend, whatever he may find it convenient to affect—and he who stood by us then—who fought with us and felt for us, is a real and true friend, whatever assertions to the contrary his enemies may make.

*See Appendix.

On one other occasion, when in a different and a more elevated station, Mr. Van Buren had occasion to shew the state of his affections towards the South—and what he then did, evinces that the lapse of several years had produced no modification of his hostile feelings towards the slave institutions of the South. In the winter of 1826, Mr. Van Buren, then in the Senate of the United States, voted for a proposition to shut out our slaves from the territory of Florida—and even to limit the number of slaves, that persons visiting that territory should take with them on their journey to wait upon themselves and their families. There is something atrocious in this proposition, when we consider it as supported by a *professed friend* of the South, by one who, though a "*Northern man*," is said to have "*Southern principles*."

Truly, these are singular evidences which Mr. Van Buren has given, of affection for the South—of opposition to Abolitionists—of careful guardianship of our peculiar institutions. It is the affection of the Sportsman for his game—it is the guardianship of the wolf over the sheep fold. Yet, his supporters denounce as an abolitionist, Gen. Harrison, who has, in the presence of a non-slave-holding people, openly, on two public occasions, asserted our rights to the fullest extent, and rebuked our adversaries for their interference, in terms as decisive as any Southern man could use—who has acted and voted with us at all times, and actually, at one time, nobly sacrificed his own popularity to the cause of truth and the South!

SELLING POOR MEN FOR THEIR DEBTS.

The next charge I shall notice, is, that Gen. Harrison voted in the Senate of Ohio for a law, authorising *the sale of poor men for their debts*. Is this true? If it is, I say not only discard Gen. Harrison from all favour as a candidate for office, but let him be banished from the society of American freemen. But is it true? It is infamously false, as I shall presently show. But suppose, for a moment, the charge was left upon the assertions of a hireling Press, on the one hand, and the character and past conduct of Gen. Harrison, to repel it on the other, is there in the world, one fair and honorable mind, that would yield it credit? Harrison vote to sell men for their debts! making *poverty a crime*,—he who has lived and acted all his life with, and for the poor—who led them to battle and to victory—who was himself accustomed to share all their labours, dangers and sufferings, refusing to take for himself a luxury or even comfort which was not within the reach of the common Soldier—he whose first care when he came into Congress, was to procure a law to open the land office for poor men, and to relieve them from the extortions of Capitalists—he whose wise foresight and considerate humanity peopled the West with a free and hardy race of poor men, whom he governed with paternal care—he whose whole life had been one long experience of the sturdy integrity, the patriotism and valour of poor men—that he, forgetting all this—yes, forgetting his own nature, should, without any hope of benefit to himself, basely vote to treat these gallant men as slaves, and put them up to sale, because they were poor! Surely this were in the highest degree improbable, and considering that he himself was poor, and that he owed the station he then held to the voices of poor men, it is not too much to call it impossible.

And so, indeed, it was impossible, and therefore, the charge is false. What are the facts! The Penitentiary system is adopted in Ohio. In 1820, it was found that it was bringing the State in debt, the income yearly falling short, by a considerable sum, of the expenses—in that year, a deficit was ascertained of $20,000. Of course, no community could long sustain such losses, and the whole system of punishments was subjected to a thorough examination, with a view to such a reform as should make the Penitentiary *at least* support itself. The great difficulty was believed to arise from the petty offenders, who were confined for short periods. Persons, who follow the trade of stealing, rarely understand any other well—but in the Penitentiary, the small offenders of this class being put to learn a trade, by their awkwardness, spoiled more materials than their work was worth in the few months of their detention. It was, therefore, concluded to confine to the Penitentiary only the greater offenders, who, being detained for a term of years, had time to learn a trade and then pursue it, to remunerate the public for the expenses of their apprenticeship. The inquiry then, arose, what should be done with the small pilferers—those who stole small sums, who committed petty felonies. To confine them in the Penitentiary was ruinous, and the question was between *whipping* and *hiring them out*. Wherever the Penitentiary system obtains, the public become averse to corporal punishment, and hence, the House of Representatives of Ohio UNANIMOUSLY agreed to impose fines and hire them out, or dispose of their time for the fine and costs. This was a substitute for the Penitentiary. In *that*, the convict worked under a keeper at a trade—in *this*, the convict was hired out to one who became, under the operation of the law, his keeper, to make him work at the hoe or the plough, and learn to get his living by his own labour, instead of pilfering and defrauding his neighbors. Instead of being a law to *sell poor men for debt*, it is a law for *hiring out convicts* for their *crimes*. Why then is it represented as being what it is not? Because the propagators of this slander know that selling poor men for their debts is an enormity, at which a generous heart will take fire—and the true character of the transaction is kept out of view, because they know you are not likely to feel much sympathy with *thieves*. I can very well understand why the Swartwouts and Prices, and leg-treasurers, and other pilferers upon the public, should indeed be horror-struck at the idea of selling or hiring out thieves. Those who have long lived in ease and splendor, upon the gains which they have plundered from the people, may well be alarmed at a President who will show thieves no quarter—to *them*, the idea of coming down from their luxurious but dishonest living, to work for their support, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in any honest calling, must be oppressive and heart-rending. They cannot *work;* to beg, they are ashamed; and so, of necessity, they must either steal or starve. But surely these can expect no sympathy from *honest* men. They do expect none, and therefore, they conceal the truth, and seek to arouse indignation against Harrison by the false assertion, that he voted to sell men for their debts. To them, however, it is the reverse of this which makes him a terror. It is the hiring out of thieves, and not the selling of poor men, which alarms them. If he would spare the former, they would be quite content that he should dispose of the honest debtor as he pleased. But they know his character too well, to expect this—and anticipate with horrid apprehensions, his dispersion of the plunderers on the 4th of March next. Hence, these tears and lamentations—and hence, this indignant out-cry about selling men for debt. The mode of disposing of offenders, proposed in Ohio, is not new in North Carolina. By our law, a man convicted of being a vagrant is directed to be hired out *for the costs*. (*See Revised Statutes, chap. 34, sec. 44.*) This law has been in force since 1784, and the Statute of which it now forms a section, was read three times in both houses of the General Assembly, and passed, so late as the session of 1836–7. Yet, you may hear persons declaiming against Harrison, who voted for this very law. Why? is a vagrant worse than a thief?

In a published letter of Gen. Harrison, in relation to this calumny, dated 15th September, 1836,* after stating the charge made against him of voting for a law to sell persons imprisoned for debts which they were unable to satisfy, he expresses himself in these words: "If a vote of that description had been published, and ascribed to me, it was an *INFAMOUS FORGERY*. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public and private, through the whole course of my life. *No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would, for a moment have been entertained—nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it.* So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been *OPPOSED TO ALL IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT*. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the Journals of the Senate of U. S. 2d Session, 19th Congress, page 325? It will there be seen, that I was one of the Committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and, on its passage, voted in its favor. (*See Senate Journal, 1st Session, 20th Congress, pages* 101 and 102.)

"It is not a little remarkable, that, if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, *THE CHARGE IS A VILE CALUMNY*. At no period of my life, would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation." Such is Gen. Harrison's denial of this most vile and abominable imputation. Which is true, the denial or the accusation! When it can be established that an honest man and a thief, are one and the same—that the hiring out for his crime a convicted offender, is exactly equivalent to selling a poor man for the payment of his debts—when the logic of the Administration shall have established these propositions, they will have made good their accusation. Till then, the framers of the charge must stand convicted, in the minds of men of sense and fairness, of inexcusable detraction.

"LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER."

But whilst, by these false and atrocious calumnies, it has been sought to raise the public indignation against General Harrison, the pampered officials of the Administration have had the impolitic audacity to sneer at his pretensions because of his poverty—to style him the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Candidate" and the "Poor man's President." That he is poor, when his possessions are compared with the princely fortune of Mr. Van Buren, I shall not deny; but, if so, it is because he was too honest to become rich. Certainly, he has had as large opportunities of amassing a vast estate as ever fell to the lot of an American Citizen. His salary, like that of many of our officers, was small—barely adequate to his respectable support in the station which he filled—he scorned to avail himself of any opportunities to speculate on the Public Lands which his situation afforded him—he knew nothing of those "perquisites of office" which such men as Swartwout and Price, and Harris and hundreds of others, under this most pure and vigilant Administration, have used to enrich *themselves at the EXPENSE OF THE NATION*. Therefore, and therefore only, he is not rich. And pray, Sir, is honest poverty a reproach! Is it indeed, come to this, that men professing an exclusive republicanism, dare stand up before the American people, and object against one who for forty years has served his country with ability, faithfulness and success—that he is *too poor* to be entitled to the favor of the people! Is wealth a qualification for a President! Does the Constitution require it? Is it consistent with our institutions, our habits, our principles—with the feelings of the people, to sneer at a man's pretentions to the Chief Magistracy because he is poor!

That General Harrison lives in a Log Cabin, is not strictly correct. He lives in a good, plain house, such as a substantial farmer ought to occupy—which accommodates his own family and leaves a spare room and bed for a friend who calls, or a benighted traveller who is thrown on his hospitality. It is not so large, nor so handsome, nor so splendidly furnished as the White House, or as Mr. Van Buren's private dwelling, but I doubt not it has much oftener afforded its hospitality, with its plain fare and hearty welcome, than the princely mansion of his competitor, with his luxurious entertainment and courtly ceremonial.—That Harrison drinks Cider—even hard Cider—I am not disposed to dispute—that he is the poor man's friend I do not doubt, and I have the strongest hope that he will, by the voice of the whole people, be called to preside over the nation; not as the *poor man's* President, nor the *rich man's* President—but as the Chief Magistrate of his Country, not like an evil spirit seeking to divide the different portions of society and array them against each other, but with the benignity of a parent, endeavoring to unite us all in mutual affection and good offices like a band of brothers.

Yes, Harrison drinks Cider—he drinks hard Cider. This is a matter of taste—some like it hard, and some sweet, and some sour, in a state between the two. When I was a boy, I liked to drink it through a straw, when newly pressed. These are matters about which every one must consult his own fancy. But let me tell these wanton insulters of virtuous poverty,† that, under all circumstances, Harrison has ever done his *best*. In the service of his country, whether in fighting her enemies, governing her Territories, or making her laws, he has done his best. He lives in the best house he has, wears the best clothes, drinks the best liquor, and eats the best food he has, and freely lends or gives, as good neighborhood or charity requires, the best he has to all that need them. Who can do more! Who can do better than his best! If his accommodations are not equal to his services and his virtues—as I believe—let the people improve them, and rely upon it, that as at North Bend, "*his door has never been shut and the string of the latch pulled in*,"‡—so, when the grateful suffrages of his country shall call him to Washington, no surly porter of foreign blood and pampered insolence will be commissioned to drive decent people from his door, because they do not know the hours or the ceremonial of Court etiquette.—But, fellow-citizens, I have been drawn aside from the main subjects of this address, to notice these little effusions of petty malignity and upstart presumption. Perhaps I should have treated them with the contemptuous silence to which alone they are entitled; but there is something to excite indignation in the base spirit of these attacks, while their insignificance may well provoke merriment.

Can any reasonable doubt be made of Gen. Harrison's fitness for the Chief Magistracy! If he has not given evidence of high qualifications for it, what man in this country has! He has, in forty years, filled a greater variety of public stations than any man living—demanding a rare combination of the most elevated moral and mental endowments—and in none of them has he failed. In peace and in war, as an executive officer—in the halls of legislation, he has served his country with uniform ability, assiduity and success—and no one emergency has arisen in his long and eventful life to which he has not proved fully equal. His services have been marked by singular self-denial and disinterestedness—his principles as a Statesman are unaffectedly Republican, and his character as a man without a blemish. In all questions in which the South is particularly concerned, his position is altogether what we should wish. He is opposed to squandering away the public domain—to making a donation of the whole of the public lands, the property of the Union, to a few States—he is in favour of a just distribution of their proceeds. He is totally opposed to Abolition in all its forms—he holds it to be unconstitutional—dangerous—illegal and presumptuous—he denounces even the discussion of the subject (out of the slave States) as an abuse of the freedom of the press, a violation of the spirit of the Constitution—and pronounces the schemes of the Abolitionists such as can command no approbation but from an incarnate devil. These opinions he has openly declared and published in the midst of a population having contrary sentiments, with a noble candor and jealous regard for our rights, which has never been as yet equalled, and cannot be exceeded. And I declare to you, sir, that if we could have dictated a position for Gen. Harrison to assume on this subject, we could not, as Southern men, in my opinion, have chosen any other or better than that which he occupies. If any evidence of his sincerity be required, it is furnished by the whole tenor of his life—by the times, places, and manner in which his opinions have been declared—and the uniform consistency with which he has acted upon them. It is found in the singular boldness and decision with which he made common cause with the South on the Missouri question—and sacrificed his popularity at home, and lost his seat in Congress, rather than vote with the restrictionists against us. If a man's sincerity is not proved by uniformly consistent declarations and conduct, against the influence of example, and the bias of interest, I ask how can sincerity be manifested to those who cannot look upon the heart!

Such is Gen. Harrison in his services—his general merits—and his particular agreement with Southern interests. Can any fair and well-informed man doubt, that he is able and altogether trust-worthy!

MR. VAN BUREN.

How stands the case with Mr. Van Buren? Of public services, what memorials does his Country exhibit?—what testimonials are registered in our History?—what measures of executive or legislative wisdom have owed their origin or improvement to him! Alas! to all such inquiries, a barren *none* must be the answer. What instance of exposure or suffering in the cause of the country, does his life present! Not one. The most *dangerous* exploit he ever performed for the nation was his voyage across the Atlantic in a public ship—his greatest exercise of *self-denial*, was mixing in the highest circles of the English Court, and the *slender* allowance from which he saved, was nine thousand dollars of salary, and an equal sum for his outfit. He, indeed, gave good support to the protective system, for he voted for the Tariff of 1828—that "bill of abominations," according to Southern opinions. He, indeed, gave support to the anti-slavery spirit, for he voted to instruct the Senators from New York to oppose the admission of any State into the Union whose Constitution did not prohibit slavery—and he voted to prohibit the slave traffic within the territory of Florida, and to specify the number of slaves to which a Southern man, travelling in that territory, should confine himself. These acts of his public life are sufficiently well known, and with emphatic clearness, manifest either his opposition to Southern feelings and wishes, or his utter indifference to Southern rights. They may be considered ground of support to Northern manufacturers and anti-slavery societies; but surely constitute a singular foundation, on which to build a claim to our confidence. True, he is called a Northern man with Southern principles, when he wants Southern votes, and he seems likewise, to consider himself an Eastern man, with Western principles, when he desires the suffrages of the West. But the difference in the two cases is, that to the West he is tendering a very substantial consideration for its support, in the cession of the public lands—while to us he deems it sufficient to make through his friends, an ostentatious profession of Southern principles—while he, not only does nothing for us, but actually takes our property—our share of the public lands—to buy Western favour.

True, he is called a Republican by his friends—the very perfection of Democracy. But in what does his conduct agree with his profession? His personal habits are opposed to the plainness which our forefathers associated with the dignified state of a Republican Chief Magistrate—splendor and luxury make the President's House the copy of a Royal Palace, and the entries and the exits, and the entire arrangements of his household, are said to be regulated according to the example of a European Court. While the distresses of the Country have increased, has he shown a Republican desire to make his own personal demands upon the Treasury as small as a just regard to the dignity of his station would allow? Quite the contrary. Gen. Jackson, with a full and overflowing Treasury, was content with $14 000 to furnish the Presidential Mansion, while Mr. Van Buren, under circumstances of great pressure upon the community, received for the same purpose $20,000, and in 1837, while he was asking an issue of Treasury notes of $10,000,000, to supply the deficiency in the Revenue to meet the demands upon it, the Appropriation bill shows an item of $1200 allowed to pay his *head* Gardener! He could not pay his own Gardener out of his salary of $25,000, but required from the public an allowance for that purpose; and what an allowance it was! $1200 a year for a *Gardener!* while the Comptroller of North Carolina receives but $1000, and the Secretary of State but $800, besides his fees. Let any man, who is willing to judge men by their *doings*, and not by their *sayings*, ask himself, if this is Republican? Is it not, on the contrary, enormously extravagant, and aristocratic? Would any man, who was a friend of economy—a lover of the people, at a time when Congress were obliged to make a loan to carry on the Government, would such a man, at such a time, draw on the public to pay his servants *at all?* If his salary would not defray the charge of his household, would he not dismiss a portion of his servants and bring his expenses within his salary? Or, if he was a rich man, like Mr. Van Buren, would he not, as other Presidents have done before him, use his private funds to support his unnecessary bevy of menials! If so, what must we think of one who, with these professions on his lips, and possessed of a vast private fortune, as well as receiving a large official income, at a time of public calamity—burdening the State with a sum for his Gardener, greater than the salaries of a large proportion of the Judges of the States! Can we help thinking, that such a man's practice and his professions are in direct opposition—that he is no patriot—and loves the people only, for what he can get out of them.

Is that man a Republican, who, seeking by every species of influence and official coercion, to compel a surrender of the revenue to his control by the Sub-Treasury Bill, at the same time requires of Congress to place under his command an army of 100,000 men—a standing army in effect, under the name of militia—100,000 drafted men, or volunteers to be paid and fed by the public, and to be always ready to control or overawe public opinion at the ballot-boxes; or, by concentration at particular points, to produce a majority of votes for the support of power.* Of such a measure, it is difficult to speak in terms of alarm or reprobation too strongly. Besides its tendency to increase the already almost despotic authority of the Chief Magistrate, its effects upon the morals and happiness of private life would be deeply injurious. Think of a large portion of the population, withdrawn between early manhood and middle age, from the usual pursuits of business—from the ties and affections and domestic charities of life—accustomed to the dissipation of camps—the thorough subserviency of military discipline, and returned into society totally unfitted for its duties. What prudent father can think, without deep anxiety, of such a trial for his son? What mother's heart can bear the image of her son, at the most perilous time of his existence, withdrawn from the influence and ties, the duties and the gentle restraints of the family circle, and plunged amidst the vices and profligacy—the enticements—the almost resistless temptations of a Soldier's life? And under such a system, in a few generations, language cannot describe the revolting corruptions—the social dismemberment which would afflict our country. But if there were no other ob-

*See Appendix.

† See Appendix.

‡ Gen. Harrison, when parting from a regiment of his soldiers, just after the Indian war, said to them:—"Gentlemen, if you ever come to Vincennes, you will always find a plate and a knife and fork at my table, and I assure you that you will *never find my door shut and the string of the latch pulled in.*"

*See Appendix.

jection to this measure, than its enormous expense surely, no friend of the country could, at this time, desire its adoption. It would involve, at a moderate estimate, in addition to our expenses (already far exceeding our income) an expenditure of many millions of dollars yearly; and whence is the money to be obtained? We are already issuing our notes, because we are unable to defray the charges of Government out of the yearly revenues. With commerce crippled—produce depreciated, and scarce saleable at any price—property and labour depressed, and the Treasury supplied by loans, surely it is a mockery, a cruel mockery of the general distress, to talk of a measure by which a new expenditure of millions, yearly, is to be brought upon an almost exhausted and broken country. He that recommends it, may have other qualities, but he can lay no claim to economy.

Fellow-citizens let us pause and reflect! Whatever I may think of the motives and principles of our rulers, I surely do not attribute their faults to the great majority of their supporters. The mass of the people in our country are not partisans, and I look upon the general body of Mr. Van Buren's supporters as friends and brothers. We should desire—we doubtless all do desire the welfare of our country. Though called by diderent names, we yet agree in this, that we all wish well to our country—wish her institutions perpetuated, not only in *form* but in *substance*—not only with the circumstantials, but with the spirit of the Constitution. United, then, in this patriotic desire, we should let no preconceived opinions close our eyes against light—no pride of consistency shut our ears to the voice of truth and reason. It belongs to man, to err; it is never less than honorable to confess, and to forsake error; but when our errors regard the welfare of our children, the permanent good of our whole country, then a perseverance in them becomes the highest folly and the deepest guilt. Let me ask, then, of all, by whatever party name distinguished—let me ask it not in the spirit of reproach, but of kind and earnest enquiry, can this Administration deserve further support? For more than ten years, they have had charge of our affairs. At the commencement of that period, we were prosperous; in the pursuit of a visionary scheme to make every good better, they have tried a variety of experiments upon our habits, institutions and property, promising that each should issue in general prosperity; but as we have advanced, the good has constantly retired before us—

"And like the circle, bounding earth and skies,
Allures from far, but as we follow, flies."

And now when a general pressure is felt—when our coffers, as a nation, are empty—and distress, instead of prosperity, is the result of the ten years crusade of the Administration, the President and his advisers,

"Cursed with a heart unknowing how to yield,"

instead of submitting to palpable demonstration, and retracing their course, still cry onward—prepare for sacrifices, great and long, but have faith, and we will, at length, bring you the fruition of the good we have promised. Deceived for ten years, we are asked to renew our confidence in those who have deceived us, with no security but the assurance which has been so often broken. Pressed by debts and embarrassments all over the country, while we pray for some measure to restore credit, and give a renewed vitality to business—we were once told we expected too much from Government and must take care of ourselves—but *now*, we are invited to reduce the value of our labour and property to the standard of the hard money despotisms of continental Europe*—to give away the Public Lands to the Western States—and furnish the President a standing army of 100,000 men, and all will yet be well, and our complaints be no more heard. Indeed, if these things are conceded to the President, our complaints may be suppressed, although our distresses will increase. Those who expect relief from this Administration will, indeed, expect too much. Let us therefore, be true to ourselves, and like our fathers in the Revolution, strike boldly for own deliverance. The results of ten years have shown our rulers to be either unable or unwilling to perform what they have promised; for had they been *both* able and willing, why was it not accomplished? Would it not be madness, then to trust them longer? In my opinion, it would be worse than madness; yes, sir, if the people again confide in Mr. Van Buren, after all his failures—if we are again allured by promises, so often broken and never in a single instance performed—if we yield once more to specious professions at variance with the whole public conduct of the man—and again trust power to an artful and selfish demagogue—sustained—insinuating—ambitious, and unprincipled, I fully believe we shall, at no distant day, read the history of our folly in the ruins of the country.

But such a fate may Heaven avert! It is one, dreadful to contemplate; one, which I am not willing to believe awaits us. It is true, the danger which threatens is imminent, but let it stimulate us to renewed exertions—not sink us in despair. We have in Harison, a leader suited to the crisis—a true friend to his country—enlightened—just—sound in his opinions—sincere in his professions—plain—unostentatious—and of truly Roman firmness in his purposes for his country's good—one, whom no dangers can intimidate—no temptations corrupt. Under his banner, let us rally. It is the banner of the Constitution—the glorious star-spangled banner of our country. Let "UNION" be our watchword—the Union of the Whigs—not for office—not for power—not for fame—but in the language of an eloquent son of Virginia, "UNION for the sake of THE UNION"—that UNION which was cemented by the blood of our fathers. With such a leader, such a cause, and such a motive, we cannot fail. No; a glorious success awaits us, and that Constitution, which is the best and brightest inheritance we owe to the wisdom and valour of our sires—rescued from the unhallowed grasp of the Spoilers, will yet be transmitted in untarnished splendour to our posterity!

* See Appendix.

SAVANNAH MAY 5.

Indians in Florida—More Outrages, Attended with Bloodshed.—We learn from an officer, arrived here on Sunday, in the General Clinch, from Garey's Ferry, that on the 27th or 28th ult as Capt. Rains, 7th Infantry, with eighteen men (all mounted) was returning from a scout, he and his party were fired upon near Fort King, by a large party of Indians, concealed in palmettos near a hammock, and four of his men killed, and five wounded. Capt. Rains himself having been severely wounded. Capt. R. and the survivors were compelled to retreat before superior numbers.

Capt. R. rallied his men, and returned the fire, killed three of the Indians, (who are supposed to have been sixty or seventy in number.)

A volunteer, name Sanders, of Capt. Hinely's company, was killed about the same time, by Indians, about four miles from Newnansville, and another man wounded. These white men were alone.

On the same night, Stanly's plantation, within three miles of Newnansville, was visited by the Indians, and house, with the crop of last year totally destroyed.—*Georgian.*

"The Indians on the coast are numerous; their fires are seen every where. They attacked five men from Fort Lauderdale while they were procuring water, and shot three of them—one mortally. About the 28th last month, while Captain Larnes and eighteen men were out scouting, they were fired upon by a body of Indians, who shot several—the Captain and two men mortally. The day after, two citizens were killed at No. 12. The Indians appear to be in parties over the country, determined on mischief.

Two Indians were killed west of the St. John's, by four soldiers in ambush.

Three soldiers were wounded, one supposed mortally, on the 24th ult. whilst getting a supply of water for Fort Lauderdale. The Indians escaped.

Mrs. McLean and three children were butchered at their plantation on the Tologee, by a party of 15 savages. In endeavoring to escape to the woods, they were overtaken, the mother's throat cut, and the children's brains dashed out with pine knots. Her son, a lad of 16, defended the house, and killed one of the Indians, when they set fire to the out-houses, and retired. The husband returned at night, to witness the horrid fate of his family. Alas for Florida!

An Indian and a negro were killed in a skirmish near Fort Fanning; and one soldier wounded.

Ninety-five persons have been slaughtered by the Seminoles in Florida, within the last nine months, besides many soldiers of the United States army.

Communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must crave your indulgence. We have eight or ten communications on hand, which we cannot publish, except to the exclusion of almost every thing else. In this dilemma, we have thought it might serve their purpose to state their objects briefly.

First, we have one from "A Burnt Islander," in Robeson, denying the truth of a communication in the North Carolinian from that county, which stated that the Burnt Islands are inundated with Harrison's Life, &c., franked by E. Deberry. The writer says, what we know to be true, that the life of Harrison circulated in Robeson, were procured at the Book-Store in Fayetteville, and were never seen by Mr. Deberry. He adds, that what has waked up the wrath of this correspondent of the Carolinian, is the fact, that the scales are dropping off the eyes of the Burnt Islanders, who are coming to the rescue of their almost ruined country. They are tired of the prices they now get for their Tar and Timber, and of being shaved when they get home,—probably by this very Van Buren writer.

Next, is one from Moore county, in reply to the "Dictator" of that county, who has been figuring in the Carolinian, and who has teased a voter into a withdrawal from the Whig Committee. Our correspondent reiterates his declaration of changes in favor of the Whigs, and thinks that the "Dictator" will be left to *Muse* over his fallen fortunes, politically, after the elections.

Third, a correspondent in Richmond, who assures us that that old Republican county is fast approaching to a *unit*, and offers to wager a keg of hard cider upon Richmond against any county in the State, for the smallest proportional Van Buren and Saunders minority.

Fourth "A Buck-Eye Whig" from Anson, who gives an interesting account of the Whig Convention, the official account of which is published below, with a description of the speech of Mr. Henry, and some strictures on it. He authorizes us to put down Anson for a majority of 800 in favor of Morehead.

Fifth, a communication calling the attention of the public to the Duelling Law, and its repeated deliberate violation by Judge Saunders. The writer thinks that no better time can ever present itself for the people to set a seal of condemnation on this barbarous practice.

Sixth, "A Whig," whose communication, he will see, has been superceded by another.

With some others on miscellaneous subjects. We must beg correspondents to *be brief.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Convention of Delegates from the various precincts in Anson county, convened the first day of May, at the Town House in Wadesborough, for the purpose of nominating Whig candidates for seats in the next Legislature of North Carolina,—

On motion of Col. Thos. Waddill, the Rev. John Culpeper, Sen. was appointed President. On being conducted to the Chair, he explained the objects of the Convention in his usual forcible and laconic manner. On motion of Wm. Allen, Vachel Chears and John Smith, Esqs. were appointed Vice Presidents; and on motion of Col. W. G. Smith, Grove W. May and John Grady, Jr. were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being organized, the list of Delegates from the different precincts were read, and the following gentlemen appeared in their seats:—

Stephen Hasty, Esq., Simeon Marsh, Esq., Capt. Robert R. Moore, Burwell R. Baily, John Notts, Lemuel D. Bennett, G. W. Meachum, Joseph P. Smith, Benj. D. Henry, Capt. Thos. Hubbard, Philip G. Smith, Esq., James B. Green, John Grady, Jr., Archib'd C. Adams, William Flowers, Alex. McAlpin, Thomas Gaddy, Sen., David Huntly, Lemuel Doherty, R. J. Myers, Dr. W. G. Jones, John W. Flake, Wm. J. Lechetter, J. W. Morris, John R. Barber, Vachel Chears, Major Thos. Huntly, John Smith, Esq., Jas. B. Lindsy, Jas. Howel, Col. Thos. Waddill, Jr., Lemuel Parker, Esq., Col. Russel Rogers, Grove W. May, Jas. B. Lewellen, Nathaniel Beven, Esq., Isaiah Cuthbertson, Lemuel Williams, Capt. Joshua Allen, Hull Threadgill, Elijah M. Sibly, Rev. John Culpeper, Sen., Root. J. Raiford, Irish Staton, Capt. James White, Capt. Jesse Candle, G. W. Birmingham, Wm. Allen, David Lilly, Alex'r Little, Wm. G. Smith, Thos. S. Little, Col. R. Anderson, Gideon B. Winfree, Samuel Spencer, Esq., Jordan Flake, Joshua H. Moss, Capt. P. B. Threadgill and Capt. Thos. H. Baker.

Some desultory conversation then took place between several gentlemen as to the mode in which the Convention should proceed to make the nomination, which resulted in a general disposition to ballot without placing any name or names before the Convention,—each Delegate balloting for whomsoever he chose.

On the first balloting, the tellers reported A. Myers, Esq. to be unanimously nominated for the Senate, and on the second balloting, that Patrick H. Winston and Col. John McCollum were in nomination for the Commons.

On motion, the President appointed a committee composed of John Grady, Jr., Jos. P. Smith and G. W. May, to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their nomination by the Convention then in session, and request their acceptance. The committee were absent for a short time, when they returned and reported that they had waited upon A. Myers, Esq., P. H. Winston and Col. John McCollum, and they do accept of their respective nominations; and asked your committee to convey to the Convention the high gratification which they feel in return for so distinguished an honor conferred on them by the respectable and intelligent body which we represented.

On motion of Col. Waddill,

Resolved, That this Convention unanimously recommend to the voters of Anson county, A. Myers, P. H. Winston and John McCollum, the first for the Senate and the two last for the Commons, as fit and suitable persons to represent the county of Anson in the next Legislature of North Carolina, and that the Delegates of this Convention pledge themselves individually to use all honorable means to promote their election.

Joseph P. Smith offered the following resolution, which was received and adopted with great unanimity and pleasure:

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the Whigs of Anson county, do cordially approve of the nomination of the talented and patriotic Republican, John M. Morehead of Guilford county, for Governor of North Carolina, and respectfully solicit him to visit our county at July Court, if convenient; if not then, at the earliest opportunity, and that the President appoint five gentlemen to acquaint him with our wishes.

Joseph P. Smith, Col. Thos. Waddill, Col. Wm. G. Smith, John Grady, Jr. and G. W. May were appointed for that purpose.

Arch'd C. Adams offered this resolution, which was cordially received, and passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That this Convention regard with feelings of the highest approbation, the manly, firm and uncompromising course which the Fayetteville Observer has uniformly pursued in advocating the Republican doctrines which characterize the Whig party in contradistinction to those of the Federal Administration; and with becoming deference to other Whig prints of our State, and a just sense of their influence and value within their respective spheres of action, do therefore recommend to the County and each precinct Committee of Vigilance (formed under a former meeting) a liberal patronage and circulation of that print,—believing, as this Convention does, that, so far as we are indebted to the influence of any particular print, for any of the health and salubrity of the political atmosphere in this section of the State, our obligations greatly direct themselves in favor of Edward J. Hale, Esq., for his untiring industry and indefatigable zeal as a co-laborer in disseminating the pure and fundamental doctrines of the Republican Whig party of this State.

On motion of Col. Wm. G. Smith,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the proper officers and sent to Edward J. Hale, with a request that he publish them, and that all the papers in the State friendly to the Whig cause copy them.

On motion of Col. Waddill, that the thanks of this Convention be presented to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the dignified and efficient manner with which they respectively filled the stations assigned them.

The Convention then adjourned.

JOHN CULPEPER, *Pres't.*
VACHEL CHEARS, } *Vice Pres'ts.*
JOHN SMITH, }
GROVE W. MAY, } *Secretaries.*
JOHN GRADY, JR., }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE ANSON COUNTY JUGGLERS.

The enlightened County of Anson has for some years past been favored with the Performances of a company of Jugglers, who have squatted down there, and have either found business so profitable as to justify almost a weekly performance, (see any number of the North Carolinian for bills of the day,) or else so disreputable as to disable them from going any where else. They are perhaps not quite so expert as Monsieur Adrian in *his* line, but they can beat him all hollow in *theirs*. Their feats have heretofore been of the Dr. Montgomery kind: but they have recently acquired some skill in the art of garbling letters, which, as it may be of service to politicians, deserves some notice. They have been such apt scholars of Dr. Montgomery, that they can now, *possibly*, teach him a thing or two.

These individuals having chosen, at last, to come before the public in their own proper characters, cannot be surprised to find themselves and their deeds subjects of examination.

In the North Carolinian of the 25th ult. and 2d inst., the following letter appears:—

Wadesborough, April 20 1840.

Mr. Holmes:—Sir, Enclosed we send you for publication in the "North Carolinian," a letter which we received from Gen. Harrison's "Confidential Committee," in reply to one which we addressed him on the 28th of last December. This letter we wish you to invite all to call and see, both Whigs and Democrats, as we understand a similar one addressed to the "Oswego Association" has been branded by some of the Whig Journals as a "base forgery."

We have to regret that we have unfortunately mislaid the copy of our letter to Gen. Harrison.—We hope yet to be able to lay our hands on it, but as the publication of this correspondence will in all probability reach Gen. Harrison's "Committee" men, we invite them to publish our letter. The questions below, we are certain are those which we asked Gen. Harrison to answer.

Respectfully,

JAS. L. TERRY,
E. SINCLAIR,
S. W. COLE.

It will be seen that these letter writers had "*unfortunately*" mislaid the copy of their letter to Gen. Harrison—a most unfortunate circumstance truly for the public, but a very *convenient* one for themselves. But they say they are "*certain*" that the questions are those which they asked Gen. Harrison to answer. To show what reliance is to be placed on their statement, we annex in parallel columns, the questions as they *now* write them, and the whole letter and questions as they wrote them to Gen. Harrison, which we have been fortunate enough to procure from Ohio:—

Present version.	*Letter as originally written.*
Gen. Harrison:—Sir, 1st. What are your views in regard to Abolition.	WADESBOROUGH, Anson County, N. C. Dec'r 28, 1839.
2nd. Will you, if elected President, veto any bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in the event, if such a bill should pass both houses of Congress.	*Wm. H. Harrison, Esq.*—Dear Sir: The anticipation of your name being mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, has naturally led us to inquire what your political sentiments are. We have thus been induced to trouble you with a few interrogatories, which we would be gratified that you would answer to our satisfaction.
3d. Did you ever vote in the Senate of Ohio to sell poor men for debt, or the fine and costs of Court.	
4th. What are your views, in regard to a Tariff of Protection—a Bank of the United States, and of Internal Improvement by the General Government.	1st. What are your views in regard to a United States Bank?
	2d. Your views with regard to Internal Improvement by the General Government?
	3d. Do, do, the admission of Florida into the Union?
	4th. Whether you believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia?
	5th. If you ever proposed that the Surplus Revenue should be appropriated to purchase the Slave population and to emancipate them?
	6th. Whether you ever directly advocated the passage of a law having for its object the sale of insolvent debtors?
	An early answer to the above questions would gratify your obedient serv'ts, JAS. L. TERRY, S. W. COLE, E. SINCLAIR.

The reader will readily see *why* the copy of the original letter was "unfortunately mislaid." Its writers had not the manliness to inform Gen. Harrison that they were his bitter enemies, who would not support him under any circumstances, but deceitfully informed him that they would be "*great fied*" if he would answer to their satisfaction. The committee who replied to their letter, *if any reply was made*, were thrown off their guard, and wrote to them as *friends*, asking them to receive the nomination of Harrison with "generous confidence," and referring them to his already published opinions, with a declaration that he has not changed those opinions. This unworthy attempt at deception places them and their acts beyond the pale of courtesy, and leaves the public to infer that the letter which they have published as from a Committee, *may not be genuine;* as the questions which they have published certainly are not genuine.

There is another reason leading to the same suspicion. The letter published by them as coming from a Committee, is dated "Cincinnati, Feb. 22d, 1840." It must therefore have been received at Wadesborough early in March. We heard of it in March; and heard at the same time that it was kept close, no Whig being allowed to see it. It is held by them until the 20th of April, probably six weeks after its receipt, when they enclose it for publication in the Carolinian. Under these circumstances, the letter *may be* genuine, but the Whigs of Anson have strong reason to doubt it.

Once more: One or more of these worthies have been in the habit of slandering Col. Myers, the late Whig Senator of Anson, by reporting that the Col. voted against the School Bill, whilst he had taken great pains to advocate it at home. It appeared on examination, that he had voted against A School bill, which was so unpopular in the Legislature, as to be rejected, but that he had voted for *the* bill as it passed the Legislature. For this unworthy quibble, Col. Myers lashed the demagogues with such merited severity in a speech on the 1st inst., as to make one of the trio blubber like a baby.

Let the honest people of North Carolina look at the arts by which it is attempted to break down the old patriot Harrison.

FRIENDS TO HARRISON & TYLER.

FOREIGN.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Great Western, Captain Hoskins, arrived at N. York on the 3d, in 18 days from Bristol, bringing London dates to the 15th, Liverpool to the 14th.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th April, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, an address was ordered to be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to direct that the correspondence received relating to the American boundary question be laid before the House.

In answer to Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell stated that the documents relating to the American boundary had not been printed because they had not been received from Mr. Fox before they had appeared in the American newspapers. The papers which had since been received would be laid on the table before the adjournment.

Hostilities were said to have commenced between England and Sicily.

Cotton has not improved, nor has there been much decline, except in inferior descriptions.

An Order in Council has been issued, authorising reprisals upon the Chinese commerce.

Parliament had adjourned to the 29th April.

The Duke of Wellington was attacked by another violent fit on the 14th.

LONDON COTTON MARKET—April 14.

Throughout the greater part of March the demand was moderate, and the holders being disposed to sell freely on arrival, the prices of most kinds had a tendency to decline; during the last two weeks, however, in consequence of some improvement in the demand for Twist and Goods in Manchester, buyers came forward freely and considerable business was done; present prices, compared with those at the beginning of March, rate much about the same in the better qualities of American, but are ¼d per lb lower in the middling and inferior descriptions; Brazils, Egyptian and Surat have advanced about ¼d per lb. About 3700 bales, chiefly American, taken for export, and 3200 American on speculation, during the past week. The imports have been rather large during the past three months, exceeding the year 1839 by 27,000 bales. The quantity taken out of the ports for home consumption in the first three months of 1840 and 1839 was as follows:—

	American.	Brazil.	Egyptian.
1840	283,760	21,590	8310
1839	176,790	3,830	6590
	East India.	West India.	Total.
1840	21,960	3460	342 620
1839	38,790	8350	268 630

STANDING ARMY.

Let not these *facts* be forgotten, that Mr. Van Buren has endorsed the project of his Secretary—

For enrolling a *million and a half* of the white citizens of the Union, and compelling them to PROVIDE THEMSELVES, *at their own expense*, with arms and accoutrements, costing each individual from 12 to 15 dollars—

For supplying by DRAFT the *active* class, if volunteers cannot be had—

For mustering them at any point of a large military district—from the Southern limits of Florida to the Northern boundaries of N. Carolina—

For allowing them no officer higher than a Major—the highest grades to be taken from the regular army—

And for subjecting a poor soldier, unable to pay his fine, to all the horrors of imprisonment.

The deception of the scheme consists in this—that whilst the burthen is made to appear light upon the National Treasury, the whole weight is thrown upon the militia themselves!—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Value of Rail Roads.—We understand that a Merchant, from the upper part of Chatham county, left this City by the Rail Road Cars on Monday morning, went to Petersburg, purchased his Spring Stock of Goods, and had them delivered at the Depot in this place, on the following Thursday night! On Friday morning, they were loaded into wagons, and by ordinary breakfast time were some miles on the way to Chatham! Such expedition and such facilities deserve encouragement.

Raleigh Register.

Crocket yet Living?—The St. Louis Bulletin of the 21st ult. contains the following information: 'A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday, from the South, who brings news confirming the report that Crockett is a slave in the mines of Mexico. The letter spoken of in the previous account, had been received by Mrs. Crocket; and her son, the Hon. John Crockett, has started to Mexico, with a view to regain his father's freedom. The whole South is alive to the liberty of so noble a hearted man, and, if the present exertion of the son does not succeed, the Mexicans will have hot work of it before long. The Colonel's motto will be the motto of the South and of Texas—'Go ahead' for Davy!

TO THE EDITORS OF THE EXPRESS.

KINDERHOOK, April 31, 1840.

It may not be known in your busy city, that a former inhabitant of this place is making great preparation for his return here after the 4th of March. The Honorable Martin Van Buren intends at last to become a PRIVATE gentleman. He has purchased a very retired country seat about two miles from this place, the once residence of Judge Van Ness and that of the boyhood of Washington Irving. It is a little the most retired spot you ever saw. It cannot be seen from the road-side for the woods. Orders have been received to fit up the mansion in grand style, with a veranda sixty feet long, &c. That giant of Roarers, Horn Vanderpoel, is already located here, and the Ex-Attorney General, the erudite Benj. F. Butler, has a retiring spot hard by.

It is contemplated to run Martin for superviser next April, but there is no chance for him, unless he conciliates his long neglected relations. He has here many interesting and beautiful nieces, who would have done honor to the "White House," but they have received no invitation. We have one consolation, he will be two miles hence.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

OLD VIRGINIA!

Three counties in Virginia are not yet heard from; but giving them to the Administration, and giving it also the five contested seats from Nottaway, Louisa, Fairfax, Bath and Roanoke, the Whigs have elected 88 members, (including 1 Impracticable Whig, elected by a unanimous Whig county,) and the Tories 78. This includes both houses. Whig majority on joint ballot 10. The "Whig" says there is no doubt of gaining the five contested seats, which will make the majority 20.

As to the popular vote, the Whig gives the majorities in the 73 counties which have been contested this year, as compared with the Presidential election in 1836, which shows the following aggregate:—

	1836.		1840.	
	Whig.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.
73 counties,	2813	7167	5627	1983

This shows, that where V. B. had a majority of 4354, there is now a majority of 3644 against him—being a Whig gain of 7,998! In the remaining 39 counties, where there was no contest this year, Van Buren had a majority in 1836 of only 2169. Supposing that the revolution which has been gradually progressing for three years in the rest of the State, has not extended to these 39 counties, (a very improbable supposition,)—and supposing that they give the same majority as in 1836, they would be insufficient to overcome the Whig majority in the 73 counties, by 1475, which is the actual Whig majority in the State. The Whig may well pronounce, therefore, that when all the counties come to vote, in November, and the revolution shall have had its full operation, Harrison's majority will be 10,000.

"Old Virginny never tire!"

NORTH CAROLINA.

OUR DISTRICT CONVENTION OUTDONE!—The Salisbury Watchman brings us an account of the Whig District Convention which assembled in that Town on the 5th inst., and we acknowledge that our Convention must knock under to it in point of numbers, though we do not admit that ours can be excelled by any in zeal and devotion to the Whig cause—the cause of our country.

There were present 95 Delegates, viz: From Rowan 48, from Davidson 22, from Montgomery 12, from Davie 13.

DAVID F. CALDWELL, Esq. of Rowan, was unanimously nominated as the Elector. We shall publish the official account in our next.

"BLADEN COUNTY, May 5, 1840.

"The Whigs of our county are at this time more united and determined in their course than I have ever seen them, and I think at the August elections you will hear of more favourable indications of an increase of our strength than has been manifested for years. I know a number of voters that have been strong administration men, but now are Whigs; and I know of no individual that has left our ranks."

Truth is powerful.—On the evening of the day on which Mr. Morehead addressed the people here a gentlemen of the Van Buren party, who had thoughtlessly indulged in disparaging remarks published in the Administration papers respecting Gen. Harrison, assured us that he felt deeply ashamed of having done so. His remarks are worth recording, as a lesson to others.—"So fully," said he, "has Mr. Morehead vindicated Gen. Harrison from the slanders of his opponents, that I feel guilty of ingratitude to the brave old man, in having sanctioned even jocularly, the base charge of cowardice made against him. No American citizen should forget the noble services of Harrison or mention his name but with the respect due to a national benefactor. *I never will again.*"—*Newbern Spectator.*

MR. MOREHEAD IN HALIFAX.

On Thursday last, Mr. Morehead, in pursuance of previous notification, was in our Borough, and delivered to a large audience of between two and three hundred persons, an address which will not soon be forgotten by either party.

He spoke in the building in which the Congress of North Carolina, in the trying crisis of 1776, deliberated upon, and adopted the State Constitution. The building now belongs to Mr. M. Ferrall; and on this occasion, in the true public spirit—the spirit of liberty,—which distinguishes the intelligent sons of the Emerald Isle, wherever to be found, he generously threw open two large rooms, in one of which the ladies, who honored the occasion, sat, and, in the other, the gentlemen.

Mr. M. occupied about three hours in delivering his address, and was listened to with profound attention and applauded with many cheers.

His speaking is clear and distinct: his argument connected, and his language plain, simple and to the purpose. His manners are unaffected and his face *full* of good features and cheerfulness. If his cause is not a good one, and his prospects not flattering, the face is no index of the heart.

Halifax Advocate.

If Gen. McKay wishes to know if any changes have taken place in this district against the Administration—We answer that we know *eight* hereabouts, who have thus changed. We are further assured, on good authority, that there are twenty-five persons in this community, who will throw their first Presidential vote for Old Tip in November.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

VICTORY IN ALBANY!—A charter election was held in the city of Albany, N. Y., on the 6th inst. which resulted in the triumph of the Whigs, by a majority of 440, being a Whig gain of 111 votes since the Charter election of 1839. This majority is 210 less than at the general election last Fall, but there are 800 votes less now than then. This shows what we may expect from Mr. Van Buren's own State in November next.

On the same day, the town of Rome, in the same State, elected Whig charter officers, for the first time.

GEORGIA.

The People are Moving.—From every section of the State, that we have been able to obtain any intelligence, the news is of the most cheering character for the the cause of reform—and we entertain not a doubt, that in less than one month, the cause of Harrison and Tyler will be espoused with a zeal bordering on enthusiasm from the seaboard to the mountains.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Hon. Thomas Butler King.—The following is an extract of a letter from this gentleman to a friend in Augusta:

WASHINGTON, April 21.

"The best informed persons here, no longer entertain a doubt of the election of General Harrison. When his nomination was first announced, I confess that my information in regard to his principles, opinions and acts, was by no means accurate, and consequently, my opinion of him as a man and a statesman was not favorable.

"Believing as I did, and do—that the measures and policy of the administration are rapidly tending to the entire subversion of our institutions—the prostration and ruin of the best interests of our country, I felt it my duty, to make the most particular enquiry into the character and opinions of General Harrison, to ascertain whether the South could prudently, consistently and safely support him for the Presidency. The result has led me to the unhesitating conclusion that he has done more in favor of Southern rights and interests than any other man living out of the slave-holding states, and that no man in those states is more thoroughly with us in regard to our rights and interests. I therefore have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, *he is*, in every way, worthy of our undivided and unhesitating support, and *the last hope of the Republic*. I *now*, do not entertain a doubt of his election. If he shall be nominated by our proud and enlightened state, I shall endeavor to do my duty in the campaign that will follow. I do not entertain a doubt of the result—we shall be victorious!!!"

Respectfully yours,

THOS. BUTLER KING.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Bulletin says the changes in Missouri are so numerous, that they expect to carry the State for Harrison. We trust that the Great Humbugger will not come over.

Harrison and the West.—The following extract is from a letter written by a gentleman in the Western country, of the highest respectability, who now lives at a great distance from the residence of General Harrison:

Having fought with Harrison, and near his person at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, the Thames, etc., I take the greatest interest in the success of so great a general, good and pure man, and able statesman.—He will carry almost by acclamation Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana; and with half the enthusiasm at the East, his election would be insured. He is too honest, with principles too uncompromising, for these corrupt times.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

One Jug of Hard Cider Reward—for the apprehension and speedy delivery at the capitol of the United States, a couple of absquatulizing servants of mine, named Robert Strange and Charles Fisher.

The said Robert left my service some weeks since, and is believed to be somewhere in the southeastern section of North Carolina, stirring up his political relations, the locofocos of that region, with a long pole. Said Robert has proved a disobedient servant—doing those things which he was instructed not to do, and omitting to do those things which he was instructed to do. He has been called the Cicero, or Jupiter Tonans (or some such heathenish name) of the Senate; is a specious, fair spoken, handsome man, and passes, as a pedlar passes a German silver watch, for more than his worth. The last that was heard of said Robert, he was seen in open day in the town of Wilmington making a political speech, against the peace and dignity of the Railroad celebration. (Vide—Standard's remarks on "Mr. Mordecai in Wilmington.")

The aforesaid Charles, being an unprofitable servant, and unfaithful to his trust, I am not particular about him. Yet, when there is a place for every thing every thing should be in its place. He is believed to be after no good, among those mutineers of N. C. who still stick to Calhoun, like death to a defunct dog.

The above reward and no thanks will be given, as in the premises.

THE PEOPLE.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE &c.

The Loco Foco Presses abuse Gen. Harrison without stint, because, when interrogated about his opinions on Slavery, he refers to his Vincennes Speech, as containing in full his views on that subject. Is not this course preferable to giving a formal written reply to every meddling busy-body, who chooses to question him? Certainly it is, and is the very course pursued by Mr. Van Buren. Since his famous Letter to Sherod Williams, he has constantly declined to reply to those who have sought to know his opinions upon this or that detached point in politics, save by referring the inquirers to that exposition of his opinions. And when recently written to by Walter F. Leake, Esq. what was his response? Did he answer the simple question propounded, categorically? No—he referred to his Inaugural Address and to his Letter to the Shocco Committee. Let us then hear no more of Gen. Harrison's *non-committal* course.

Raleigh Register.

SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT.

We understand that this thousand times refuted slander was trumped up anew at a Van Buren meeting, a week or two since, by a shameless demagogue. The castigation given below was administered some years since to persons of similar character to himself with excellent effect, and we commend it to his special attention.

Ohio paper.

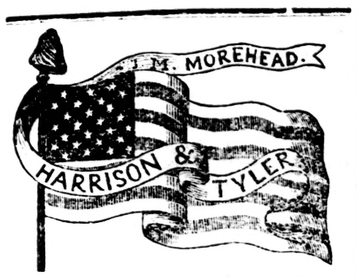
"We say again and again, for the information of distant readers, that the law on which General Harrison voted had nothing to do with *debts* or *debtors*. It was no part of our *civil* code. It related only to the punishment of *scoundrels* and *rogues*, (*of the character with those who circulate this calumny.*) such as break into neighbors' houses at night to steal and plunder—such as burn hay stacks, kill horses and cattle, remove landmarks, obtain money under false pretences, destroy bridges, break down tombstones, rob the graves of their dead, live in a state of fornication, assist prisoners to escape from justice, &c. It had no connexion with the debts or business of an honest man. *Felons* and *villains* alone came within its cognizance—and none but a *felon's* or a *villain's* heart could be so base as to attribute to a valiant and faithful *poor old soldier*, like Harrison, a design to sell his neighbors for debt. I have no charity for such men. I mean such as have seen the law, or are acquainted with the *true facts* of the case."

White Slavery.—Gen. Harrison is charged with voting in favor of White Slavery. It is not true. He voted in favor of letting convicted criminals gain freedom by working out their time. But the Van Buren men of Missouri, Thomas H. Benton's State, have actually and but lately, passed a law authorising free white men to be taken up and sold into slavery. They have committed the very offence that they falsely charged upon Gen. Harrison. Here is an illustration, which we copy from the Louisville Journal of March 10. *Torch Light.*

The Editor of the St. Louis Republican says, that a few days ago, he saw a white man in that city taken up as a vagrant, and publicly sold to the keeper of a livery stable for the sum of one dollar. This sale took place under a law passed by the Missouri Legislature of 1835, when both Houses were composed almost exclusively of loco focos, and it was approved by that leading loco foco, Daniel Dunklin, then Governor of the State.

The men who voted for this law in Missouri, are among those who affect to be dreadfully shocked because Gen. Harrison, 20 years ago, voted in the Ohio Legislature to sell, under certain circumstances and for limited periods, the services of convicted criminals!

Fall of Rents.—The New York Herald states that a Store, formerly occupied by Bailey, Keeler & Remsen, in that City, and which for the last 10 years has rented for $10,000 per annum, now rents for $1,000 per annum! This is a tremendous fall in deed!



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

AWFUL STORM.—On Saturday last, about noon, the most frightful storm visited this place and the surrounding country, that we have ever witnessed. We have heard of such things, but we have met with no one who ever saw them before. A black cloud which came up from the West, suddenly discharged its contents of wind, rain and hail, in a perfect deluge. The hail came down at first in small bodies, and rapidly increased in size, until it fell in masses almost as large as a man's fist. The largest one we saw measured was 9¼ inches in circumference, but we heard of one which was picked up nearly twice as large. It continued for about 10 minutes, in which time it destroyed the greater part of the growing crops and gardens within its range, pelted down nearly all the fruit, and broke perhaps from 20,000 to 60,000 panes of glass in this town alone. Pigeons flying in the air were knocked down dead, poultry were killed, horses standing in the streets were frightened, and galloped off in all directions, and indeed such a scene of alarm we have never witnessed.

It extended over a space about 4 miles wide by perhaps 30 in length, in all of which the ground is covered with fallen vegetation, or the leaves and branches of trees. We have heard of no person being hurt.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The glowing account of the Young Men's Whig Convention at Baltimore, would fill 20 columns of our paper. The Delegates numbered about 20,000, from every State in the Union, of whom about 1000 were from Massachusetts, 1500 from Virginia, and even some hundreds from North Carolina. The Delegates from each State marched under their own appropriate banner, with mottoes &c. That from North Carolina bore the State arms, with the motto, "On Stanly, on!" It is supposed that there were 30,000 Strangers in Baltimore, and that 100,000 persons witnessed the procession. Such a spectacle was never witnessed in any country, and probably never will be again. The Delegates were received with open arms by their Whig brethren of Baltimore, every private house being full of welcome guests.

John V. L. McMahon of Maryland, was chosen President, with a Vice President and Secretary from each State—those from N. C. being J. R. Gilliam, V. Pres't, and W. M. McPheeters, Secretary.

Resolutions were adopted cordially responding to the nomination of Harrison and Tyler; pledging their aid to ensure the triumph of that nomination; recommending the Whigs every where to form Hippenee Clubs or Harrison Associations; these clubs to select proper persons to address the people, to proclaim the truths of republican liberty, and to expose the abuses and corruptions of the spoils party; pledging an unyielding struggle in favor of reform, &c.

Many distinguished gentlemen were invited to address the multitude, among whom were, Messrs. Webster, Clay, Wise, Stanly, Sergeant, Preston, Southard, Hodiman, Profit, Henry Clay, Jr. W. Cost Johnson, Legare, &c. Mr. Clay said in his speech, that from the moment of the Harrisburg nomination, he had had but one wish—one object—one desire—and that was to secure the election of the distinguished citizen who received the nomination. He considered his election certain. He felt sure that twenty States would give him their vote.

The Convention continued in session two days. Its proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony and enthusiasm, and it has inspired the Whigs every where with new zeal.

Several barbarous outrages were perpetrated by the Tories against the Convention. One resulted in the death of one of the Marshals of the day, Mr. Laughlin. A gang of half-grown boys, with a stuffed figure, representing Gen. Harrison as a pettifogging hero, attempted to fall into the ranks of the procession; Mr. Laughlin in endeavoring to prevent this, was struck on the head with a stick, which deprived him of life. A coroner's inquest returned as a verdict, that he "came to his death by a blow from a stick, in the hands of some person unknown to the jury." Mr. Laughlin, who was a respectable mechanic, has left a widow and four children. His death produced a most powerful excitement. The Convention attended his funeral with banners clothed in mourning, and raised a contribution for his family amounting to about $10,000. The Whig young men of Baltimore have resolved to consider themselves as guardians of his children.

Another instance occurred, of a Tory assaulting many members of the Convention, with a stone tied up in a handkerchief. He was finally secured, but not until he had severely wounded Mr. Asa Hubbard of Connecticut, by a blow on the head.

The Tory Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on the 5th, formed a striking contrast to the above. With the aid of a large number of Members of Congress, and we doubt not a goodly number of *Ruck rs*, 248 Delegates were present, of whom 50 were from New Jersey alone. There were none from Virginia, South Carolina, Connecticut, Delaware, or Illinois; but 1 from Massachusetts, six from North Carolina, 2 from Georgia, &c. Mr. Van Buren was actually nominated for re-election; but the Convention had not the courage either to nominate Col. Johnson for re-election, or to throw him overboard. The Whigs will take care to do the last kind office for him, in November.

This refusal to make a nomination has produced great commotion in the Tory camp. The respective friends of Johnson and Polk do not conceal their disappointment and anger. Whilst Forsyth himself is out in the Globe, withdrawing from the contest, on the ground that, as "no union and concert of action can now be anticipated, *no friend of the Administration can hope for an election by the people*"! He does not wish to hold the office "against the decision of a majority of his fellow citizens." Sour grapes!

CHERAW.—We have received the proceedings of a Harrison meeting at Cheraw, which we learn from a friend was numerously attended. The request for publication shall be complied with in our next. We rejoice to see some evidences that South Carolina is disposed to think for herself.

CANDIDATES.—In Halifax county, Col. Andrew Joyner, the late Whig Senator, and Speaker of the Senate, is a candidate for re-election; and Messrs. Sterling H. Gee, B. F. Moore, and Benj. A. Pope, are the Whig candidates for the Commons.

In Northampton, Herod Faison, for the Senate, and Samuel Spruill and Edmund Jacobs, for the Commons, are the Whig candidates. The Tory candidates are, Jos. M. S. Rogers, and Junius Amis and R. C. Pritchard.

Thomas L. Clingman, Esq., is a candidate to represent the Senatorial district, of Henderson, Buncombe, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee.

John Gray Bynum, Esq., is a candidate to represent Rutherford in the Senate.

In Mecklenburg, for Senate, Jas. W. Osborne; for Commons, W. F. Davidson, and J. S. Draffin.

CHARLES FISHER.—The Salisbury Watchman gives an account of a speech Mr. Fisher delivered at a Van Buren meeting at Salisbury on the 6th inst. Notwithstanding the votes he gives, and the company he keeps, both in Washington and at home, the Watchman says he declared that he is no Van Buren man! We are glad to see this; for though we have lost all confidence in Mr. Fisher as a politician, it is a sign that he is aware that his district is still opposed to the Administration. He abused Gen. Harrison in the usual way.

Mr. Fisher was to address the people of Davidson also, yesterday. He will of course be absent at least a fortnight from the House, and the Watchman very properly inquires whether the people are satisfied at his abandonment of his post for the purpose of making electioneering speeches against Gen. Harrison, receiving pay therefor, as it is presumed, at the rate of $8 per day.

Federal Tricks.—A newspaper called the "Log Cabin Advocate," is *franked* in great numbers to the people. It is in the hands of almost every Harrison man in town and country.—*North Carolinian.*

We have made inquiry into the truth of this charge of the Carolinian, and have ascertained that the first part of it is totally destitute of foundation. The "Log Cabin Advocate" is received by perhaps about 50 regular subscribers in this town and vicinity, all of whom pay the postage, and to not one of whom is the paper *franked*.

The Carolinian in the same breath, resorts to its old system of asking questions of us, though it always refuses to answer any. We have not however the slightest objection to answering its questions. It asks us, whether a wood cut, representing Harrison living in a log cabin, with himself and an old soldier standing in front of it, is not a deliberate falsehood, circulated by the friends of Harrison to cheat the public? And whether Gen. Harrison does not now live in a large two story frame house?

To these questions, we reply, with entire candor, that we really do not know what sort of a house Gen. Harrison lives in, and think the fact one of such utter insignificance, that we never even inquired, though we once saw at least one gentleman who had been at his house. The Carolinian appears to think that he lives in a large two story house; others of the Tories say he lives in a palace; but no Whig that we know of, ever seriously asserted that he lived in a log cabin. It was one of the Carolinian's fellow laborers in abuse of Gen. Harrison, who started that story. On the day after the Harrisburg nomination was known at Washington, the Tory correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, one of the most scurrilous of the Tory newspapers, said, through that paper—

"Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year on him, and my word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days in his *log cabin*, by the side of a "sea coal" fire, and study moral philosophy."

Such was the origin of the log cabin story. We are not at all surprized that the Carolinian is sore about it, for the contemptuous sneer at honest poverty, whether that poverty existed or not, startled the people, and aroused them to a sense of the true character of the Tory party. The egregious mistake committed by the Baltimore Republican might have been repaired; but in the madness of party spirit, its fellow laborers have seconded its gross attempt to ridicule an old patriot, by every species of abuse, of which you, Mr. Carolinian, have done your full share. You have called Gen. Harrison, who fought the battles of his country, an "old coward and granny." You have denounced *him* as a Federalist, who has exhibited his Republicanism by his whole life. You charge *him* with abolitionism who sacrificed himself to put down abolitionism. You have declared *him* incompetent to make "a fifth-rate County Court Lawyer," who has occupied a distinguished place in the Ohio Legislature, in both Houses of Congress, as Governor of the great Northwest Territory, and as Minister to Colombia. You have called *him* "dotard," whom a great portion of the people, (some of whom are at least as competent judges as yourself) have declared worthy and capable of presiding over the whole Union. You have said that "you would not believe him on his oath," when no man else has ever dared to impugn his veracity. By all these outrages against truth, decency, and the character of your country, you have given a powerful impetus to the public indignation, aroused by your indiscreet fellow laborer. And depend upon it, you will be made to feel keenly the force of your own evil deeds.

The Carolinian asks us "why Harrison resigned before the war was ended?"

We answer, that when Gen. Harrison was in the Army, John Armstrong was Secretary of War,—the same John Armstrong who attempted, by the celebrated Newburg Letters, to stir up a mutiny in the army, at the close of the Revolutionary War. (the particulars of which may be found in Marshall's Life of Washington.) He was the same John Armstrong who, in August 1814, was suspected of conniving at the capture of Washington City by the British, and who was *permitted to retire* from the War Department in consequence. Well, this John Armstrong, not well pleased with the glory Gen. Harrison had achieved for the American Arms, as stated by President Madison in his Message, so arranged the campaign of 1814 as to put another officer in command in Canada, and to place Gen. Harrison over the 8th Military District, including Ohio, Indiana, and other Western States, where there was no active service to perform. Indignant at this outrage, Gen. Harrison resigned his commission. "It would indeed have been very convenient for him to have enjoyed the rank and emoluments of a Major General, residing too at Cincinnati, where his family were; but he had no inclination for a nominal command, or to receive pay for services which he did not perform."

If this answer is to the Carolinian's satisfaction, we hope that paper will copy it.

Having now answered all the Carolinian's questions, we will try once more to get an answer or two in return.

And first, be good enough to inform us, Mr. Carolinian, why Gen. Jackson did not enter the army when the war commenced? Why did he wait until the gloom was dispersed by Harrison in which its first defeats had sunk the country, before he entered the army? Gen. Harrison entered the army at a period when Hull's surrender had so crushed the public spirit that a "coward" would have stood aloof. He retrieved the national character, at Fort Meigs, at Miami, and at the Raisin. He left the army when every thing was bright. Just at that moment Gen. Jackson entered it. He was appointed in Harrison's place. If it was criminal in Harrison to resign, was it not more criminal in Jackson to stand aloof!

One more question. What authority have you for attributing to Mr. Adams the remark, that "the greatest beggar and the most troublesome of all the office seekers during my administration, was Gen. Harrison!"

MORE GARBLING.—It seems to be impossible for the Tories to do any thing, politically, that is altogether fair. The last Carolinian gives the most conspicuous place in its paper to a garbled extract from an address of Gen. Harrison to the Public, in which the date, (1822,) is left out, so as to make it assume the shape of a recent publication; the word "Virginia," is omitted, to make it have the appearance of referring to Richmond in Ohio, or any other free State; and the word "abolition" is inserted before the word Society, with some other minor alterations. And the whole of the body of the address is omitted, because its insertion would show that Gen. Harrison voted against the abolition of slavery in Missouri, and justified that vote on Constitutional grounds,—the only grounds on which Southern men are satisfied to rest their rights. In the omitted part, Gen. Harrison declares that he would have rejoiced to sacrifice his seat in Congress, if his constituents had instructed him to vote against the South on the Missouri question. The Carolinian well knows, too, how little the people to whom that letter was addressed, thought him an abolitionist, from the fact, that in the face of that letter he was beaten by Mr. Gazley, expressly because Gazley *was* an abolitionist, and Harrison was *not*.

The Society to which Gen. Harrison belonged in Richmond, Virginia, in 1792, was called the "Humane Society," and its object was to aid in abolishing the Slave Trade, (an object which the U. States is entitled to the credit of having first provided for by law,) and to assist negroes who were illegally held in bondage, to obtain their rights through the Courts of Justice. These facts are stated in a recent letter by Tarleton W. Pleasants, now of the county of Goochland, Va. but formerly of Richmond, and himself a member of that Society, in 1798, along with the then Governor of Virginia, and other eminent citizens.

Can any confidence be reposed in a party which descends to such means to sustain itself?

The Carolinian copies a long article to prove that Gen. Harrison lives on a "princely estate," with "a princely income;" "a large white house, 180 feet front, with spacious outbuildings, and in the midst of one of the richest farms in Ohio, extending for miles along the river;" "with $10,000 ready money in Bank," &c. &c.

Too late! too late! Mr. Carolinian. "Your eyes is sot." The sneers at Harrison's log cabin and hard cider, can never be obliterated by such a story as this. 180 feet front! That is about five times as much as the front of the Lafayette Hotel, in this town. A tough story—rather.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPUBLICANISM.—A late Richmond Enquirer has a long string of *inferences* to prove Gen. Harrison to have been a Federalist. The secret of this charge is that Gen. Harrison is a candidate for the Presidency, and stands in the way of the re-election of Van Buren, in relation to whom the Enquirer has avowed the slavish doctrine that he means to "sink or swim" with him.

But what said the Enquirer on this subject before Harrison was a candidate, and before the Enquirer had become the slave of party? See the following, from the Richmond Enquirer of Oct. 26, 1813, edited then, as now, by Thos. Ritchie:—

"The Federal printers are impudent enough to claim all the laurels of the war, by denominating the most distinguished of its heroes as Federalists. Hull, say they, is a Federalist, and so are Chauncey, Decatur and Harrison! *Oh no, not Harrison, because the Federal Republican has very lately called him the 'Democratic General.'*

"But how can those men be called Federalists, according to the definition of the Federal printers? A Federalist, now-a-days, is synonymous with a *friend of peace*."

Again in 1822. (Oct. 4th,) the political opinions of Gen. Harrison, who was then a candidate for Congress, were published with high commendation by the same Richmond Enquirer, as "*Republican Doctrines*."

But hear Gen. Harrison himself. On the 11th of Nov. 1809, when Madison was elected President by the Republican party, Gen. Harrison wrote to Dr. Brownly as follows:—

"*I rejoice sincerely in the triumph of the Republicans of Maryland. I have written to my friend General Smith to congratulate him on his appointment to the Senate without having any evidence of it than the success of the Republican Ticket.*"

Again in 1822, Gen. Harrison said, in an address to his constituents, "I deem myself a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian School."

Which will the reader believe, the Richmond Enquirer when it had no object to slander Gen. Harrison, or the Richmond Enquirer fearing that it will have to sink along with Van Buren!

NEWBERN SPECTATOR.—After a suspension for about three months, we welcome this able journal again among our exchanges. Always valuable, it is now especially needed, to counteract the malign influences which have operated for the last year or two on the Newbern District. We should have regretted if it had not been with us to partake of the glory of our victory.

There surely never was just such another newspaper as the Raleigh Standard. It beats the Globe out of sight, and even goes a little ahead of the Carolinian. It says, "it is not believed that Gen. Harrison is reasonably certain of obtaining the vote of any State in the Union"!!!! It adds a list, claiming for Van Buren 243 Electoral votes out of 287; puts 44 down as *doubtful*, of which it thinks that "Gen. Harrison will probably get 19, and no more"!!! It omits all mention of Vermont in its list. Poor fellow! to what desperate expedients he is driven.

$125 REWARD,

For evidence that the Raleigh Standard has told the truth.—The Wilmington Chronicle, noticing the Standard's assertion, that 25 voters "have deserted the ranks of Whiggery in consequence of Mr. Morehead's speech at Wilmington," offers to pay the Standard $5 each for every voter whom the Standard will produce evidence of having so deserted. Your reward is not large enough, Mr. Chronicle. The Standard can make more money than that by its character for *not* telling the truth. To expect it to forfeit that character for the small sum of $125, is most unreasonable.

"Let those now *cry* who never *cried* before,
And those who always *cried* now *cry* the more."

That the present condition of the Tory party is a *crying* evidence of its speedy downfall, no one can doubt who was present to witness the recent performances in that line of a couple of leading Locos in the counties of Surry and Anson. We learn that, in the language of Jonathan Slick, "they *boo-hoo-ed* right lustily." If they indulge in such lachrymose propensities in this weather, and at this stage of the battle, what will be their fate in the dog days, after the elections? We fear that one of the babies, at least, will dissolve, either into tears or tallow.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses adjourned from Monday to Thursday of last week, to allow the halls to be cleansed, the carpets taken up, and matting laid down. Consequently there is little to record.

The Senate having passed the General Appropriation bill, with a few amendments in which the House concurred, it is now a law.

A highly animated debate occurred in the Senate, on Thursday, on a motion by Mr. Benton to print 30,000 copies of a report from Mr. Woodbury, the object of which is to *figure away* the facts in regard to the enormous expenditures of government, by the old story of representing many of them as expenditures for extraordinary purposes. This is no news. The expenditures *are* extraordinary, as well in purpose as in amount—not less in the detail than in the aggregate. In the course of the debate, Mr. Calhoun "*admitted that the expenditures of the government had of late been extravagant.*" Mr. Brown, (as might be expected from a man of his standing,) asserted that "the Opposition were more responsible for the prodigal public expenditure than the party in power." The printing was ordered, 22 to 14.

In the House, the Bynum and Garland affair has been postponed again.

A bill to prevent frauds in the collection of the revenue is under debate in the House.

In the House, during the debate on the Civil appropriation bill, an interesting discussion took place, on a motion by Mr. Stanly to strike out the appropriation for salaries to the Charges to Belgium and Naples. This motion was supported by Messrs. Stanly, Graves, Graham, Curtis, Dawson, Mason, and others, on the ground, that it was proven before the investigating committee in 1837, that both these officers had been implicated, by their gross neglect, in the Swartwout robbery. Mr. Throop was the Naval Officer at New York during Swartwout's plunderings, and it was his express duty to examine the bond account, and it was stated by both parties on that committee, that if he had performed his duty, Swartwout could not have stolen the money he did. He neglected his duty, as the testimony on oath showed; Swartwout robbed the country of a million and a quarter; and this faithless officer is *rewarded* with an office worth $4500 a year! Mr. Graham well remarked, that he would as soon vote a salary to Swartwout himself. Mr Mavey, also, the Charge at Belgium, was Solicitor of the Treasury, and also guilty of gross neglect in Swartwout's and Price's defalcations, according to the admission of all the members of that committee, of both parties; and yet he, too, has been *rewarded* with a like office and salary of $4500 a year. The motion to withhold the salaries was rejected, and these faithless public servants still continue to enjoy the spoils.

Among the various amendments which were proposed and rejected, was one by Mr. Stanly to reduce the salary of the Principal Gardener from $1200 to $1000 a year; and another by Mr. Davis of Ken. to reduce all salaries over $1000, except those of the President, and Judges.

Mr. Ruggles, a Senator from Maine, in a letter to the Committee of Invitation of the Baltimore Convention, has openly abandoned Van Buren, and come out for Harrison. "The necessity of a change of measures, with a view to the relief of a people suffering beyond any former example," is given as his reason for the change. It is a reason which has governed thousands.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JAMES B. SHEPARD, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, in the place of H. L. Holmes, resigned.

CHINA AND ENGLAND.—The ship Levant, arrived at Philadelphia from Canton, whence she sailed on the 15th January, brings information that the blockade of Canton by the British was to commence on the day she sailed. The immediate cause alleged, was, the seizure of a British merchant; and Capt. Elliott threatened to batter down the forts if he was not released. The Chinese were making active preparations for defence, and the Portuguese at Macao had added them with guns, &c., an act which was likely to lead to hostilities against Macao also. The Americans and other foreigners were placed in a critical situation.

The Raleigh Standard has nearly a column of Editorial remarks on the personal matter recently discussed in this paper and the Carolinian. The bitter malignity it displays towards us on the subject, and the misrepresentations with which it abounds, are but fresh evidences, added to many which have otherwise greeted us, that we came out of that discussion in a very different manner from what our political opponents have wished. Having accomplished our purpose, however, in that discussion, we have no thought of reviving it by taking new issue with a common slanderer like the Standard. We do not deem another word necessary on the subject. The Standard is even perfectly welcome to tell its own story as to who is responsible for provoking that discussion, for no one expects it to tell the truth.

Our object in noticing the article of the Standard, is not to retort upon the Editor and those in whose behalf he has volunteered his services, but simply to say, that the Standard is guilty of a sheer fabrication when it says, in the same article, that we had calumniated the private character of the Editor of the Standard. We dispute the fact, and *challenge him to publish the letter he received from the gentleman in this place who was the suffering party in that transaction*, and let the public see if it does not sustain every statement we made on the subject. Out with the letter, or say no more of calumny.

As usual with the Tory press, whilst hypocritically arguing that private character has nothing to do with political discussions, the Standard abounds with allusions to our private character.

The Globe and Enquirer are making a prodigious noise about Whigs voting in more than one county in Virginia, though the Constitution expressly allows a man to vote in every county in which he has a freehold. To read those papers one would suppose that none but Whigs availed themselves of that right. But the Editor of the Enquirer himself voted in three counties at the election last year; and at this election a Judge of the U. S. District Courts, (Peter V. Daniel,) travelled 80 miles and back (160 miles,) to vote at three places, and was so sick from extra exertion and defeat, that he could not get to Norfolk to hold his Court! The suitors in that Court must wait until the Fall, when there is no election.

Post Offices have been established in this State, at Murchison's Mills, in this county, Alex'r Murchison, Esq. Postmaster; and at Crain's Creek, in Moore county, Jacob Matthews, Esq. Postmaster. Arch'd Smith, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Philadelphus, Robeson county; and Patrick Murphy, Esq. at Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.—A correspondent in Anson adds the following Postscript to his letter:—

"P. S. We have not as yet discovered any remedy for the Chince Bug. But to the Loco Focos we administer large doses of "*Hard Cider*."

The old Federalists who go with the Carolinian in support of the Administration, must have felt a little queer when they read the picture of Federalism painted in that paper of Saturday last. It is a picture, we are charitable enough to suppose, very few of the party ever sat for; though it is admirable likeness of Ingersoll, who said he would have been a Tory if he had lived during the revolution. It also bears some resemblance to Buchanan, Wall, and a few other revilers of Jefferson, of Madison, and the War, who might be named.

The stories copied into the Carolinian about factory agents at the north requiring their workmen to vote the Whig ticket, are evidently humbugs. If such things had happened, would it not have been easy to give names! And does any one believe that names would have been withheld!

GEN. HARRISON'S BRAVERY.—We learn that it is a favorite argument against Gen. Harrison, among the Tories in this town, that he was never in a battle!! And particularly, that he was a mile from the scene of action at the battle of the Thames! Let the people judge between the bare assertion of those who, for party purposes, would probably slander their own father, and the written testimony of officers who fought by Gen. Harrison's side, in all his battles—his own aids-de-camp, *one of whom is opposed to him in politics*. Judge Badger, in the Appendix to his admirable speech, has quoted such portions as are necessary, from their letters, prefaced as follows:—

Since this address was made, I have learned that the Van Buren advocates in Ohio, have made the wonderful discovery, that Gen. Harrison is a coward, and was not at the Battle of the Thames at all—did not plan, or direct the battle, and was not within two miles of the field on which it was fought!! It is not unlikely, they will next discover, that there was no battle at all fought at the Thames; or perhaps, that we have had no war with England, since the Revolution.

It so happens, that of six persons who officiated as Aids to Gen. Harrison at the Battle of the Thames, five are now alive; and of these, four are in the United States. To each of these, a letter has been written on the subject, and their answers received and published.

Col. John O'Fallon, of St. Louis, says—"I served under him, [Gen. Harrison,] the greater part of the period he was in active service, near his person—commencing with the Tippecanoe expedition and continuing to its termination. Rejoining his army in 1812, I became a member of his military family as Secretary. In the winter of 1812-'13, I was appointed his acting Deputy Adjutant General, and in May 1813, immediately after the siege of Fort Meigs, his Aid-de-camp, which station I held to the close of his military service; and, in conclusion, I can safely say, that I never in my life saw a *braver man in battle*—one more collected, prompt and full of resources, than General William Henry Harrison."

Of the Battle of Tippecanoe, Col. O'Fallon says—"During the battle, Gen. Harrison was seen wherever danger was the most imminent—wherever the fight was the thickest. His Aid. Col. Owen, was killed at his side, and almost at the same moment, a ball passed through the General's hat, grazing his head. There was not a spot within our lines secure from the shot of the enemy. On this, as on every occasion within my observation, Gen. Harrison's conduct was that of a brave and skilful commander—always calm and cool in his manner, and *wholly and fervent to his personal safety*; possessing the peculiar faculty of at once discerning whatever was wanting, and of promptly applying the remedy. After the action, there seemed to be a universal admission by the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, that there was not another Officer in the battle, capable of having prevented a defeat and general massacre. "All seemed to regard Gen. Harrison as their deliverer *from the Indian Scalping Knife*." Of the Battle of the Thames he says, speaking of the movement which produced the victory, that it "was *conceived, planned and directed* by General Harrison, whose superior military judgment neither needed *nor received* any aid."

Col. J. Speed Smith, another of his Aids, and *who is a supporter of Mr. Van Buren*, relates, that on the day of the battle of the Thames, Gen. Harrison exposed himself so much to the fire of the enemy, that Commodore Perry, then one of his volunteer aids, remonstrated with him and begged him to retire, which Harrison refused to do. With the exception of the charge made by Col. Johnson's Regiment, Gen. Harrison *was in the most exposed and dangerous parts of the field*," and he concludes his letter in these words: "Although it is not direct response to any part of your letter, I must be permitted to say, that my intercourse with Gen. Harrison left the conviction on my mind, that he was a gentleman, a soldier, and a patriot, and I deprecate most sincerely, the injustice attempted to be done him by a portion of that party with which I have always acted."

Col. Todd, another of his Aids, speaking of the Battle of the Thames, says—"The first arrangement for the battle, as well as the subsequent change, which was predicted upon the important information obtained by the *military eye of Col. Wood*, was planned alone by Gen. Harrison."

He mentions a change which was directed by Gen. Harrison, and says when the General gave the word, "I was close by his side, and he was so near the enemy, that their fire cut down the leaves and twigs of the trees just above our heads."

Col. Chambers, the remaining Aid, whose letter has been published declares the charges made against Harrison, "*FALSE—UTTERLY FALSE*,"—and asks with great force, "Is it not very remarkable, if he is a coward, that none of the gallant officers or soldiers who served with him under Gen. Wayne, or those who fought under his command at Tippecanoe, at Fort Meigs and the Thames, discovered his cowardice; and that the discovery should have remained to be made by some scurvy politician of the present day?

These testimonials are furnished by those who saw his conduct and shared in his dangers; and if any thing were necessary in addition, it could be furnished from the mouths of his opponents. But nothing further can be necessary. The charge is base; considered as a false imputation of cowardice and incapacity against a brave and deserving officer. But it is still more to be detested and denounced as a falsification of American history—a blemish upon our honor and national character, and calculated to lower us in the eyes of foreign nations. For what would be thought of us abroad if it should ever appear that the President and Congress—the people at large, and yet more the Officers and Soldiers of the North western army, had for a quarter of a century been bestowing medals and votes of thanks, and other testimonials of public applause and approbation, on a commander, who, so far from directing the army at the Thames was a skulking coward, and not within two miles of the batle field.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes, formerly State Treasurer, has been appointed President of our Rail Road, *vice* George W. Mordecai, Esq. resigned, and has entered upon the duties of his office. We consider it a fortunate circumstance for the interests of the Company, that in losing the clear and indefatigable perseverance of Mr. Mordecai, they have been able to secure the services of a gentleman, whose practical talents and business habits so pre-eminently qualify him for the station which he fills.

Raleigh Register.

Whig Salute.—A salute of 23 Guns was fired at the Depot, in this City, on Saturday night last, in honor of the Whig victory in Virginia. The Cannon was under the direction of Messrs. Puttick, Matthewson and Cornell. A barrel of Hard Cider was drank by the crowd, on the occasion.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 1st instant, Mr. WALTER TERRY to Miss REBECCA MEREDITH.

In this town, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Mr. ALLEN W. THOMPSON, of New York, to Miss MARTHA JANE, daughter of the late Jacob W. Pickett, of Duplin county, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 10, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Glasgow and Eliza in tow, with Goods for C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, T. J. Curtis, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, C. P. Mallett, C. J. Orrell, T. S. Lutterloh, Salem Manufacturing Company, B. Rose, Joseph Baker and James Baker.

Also, on the same day, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, Joseph Baker, C. T. Haigh, C. J. Orrell, C. P. Mallett, H. L. Myrover, G. B. Atkins and J. R. & D. Gee, of this place; and for S. W. Brown, C. L. Payne, R. Foster, H. R. Dusenberry, J. H. Thompson, J. D. Toomer, J. Swann, J. H. Sicefall and F. J. Hill, of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 9, boat Washington, with Produce for sundry persons.

Also, same day, boat B. Rush, with Cotton, &c., for C. T. Haigh and Hall & Johnson.

Also, on the 12th, Steamer Henrietta.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

April 29.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 30.—Br. Brig John from Jamaica. May 4.—Brig Guyana from Porto Rico; Schrs. Franklin from Boston, Lexington from New York, Francis from Savannah, Ashepo from Charleston. 6.—Brig Adeline from Porto Rico.

DEPARTURES.

April 20.—Schr. John Clark for New York. May 1.—Schrs. Rochester for Philadelphia, Ann for Georgetown, D. C. 2.—Brig Talleyrand for St. Jago de Cuba; Br. Schr. Manchester for Harbor Island, Schrs. Hebe for Boston, Sophronia for Mattapoisit. 5.—Dutch Schr. Gran Maria for Curacoa. 6.—Brig Guyana for Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 13.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	$9
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	37½ a 40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 24	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	80 a 90
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	30 a 40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	15 a 16

WILMINGTON MARKET—MAY 6.

Turpentine $1 75; Tar 107 a 1 10; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River I umber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50; Flooring 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 5 50 Staves, W. O. rough, 11 00 a 14 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough 7 00 a 800; Shingles 1 00 a 1 50, Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 37 a 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—May 8.

Bacon 8 to 10½; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8½; Corn 62½ to 75; Flour 5 50; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 45; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 8 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50.

Cotton at New York 6 to 9½, no change. Flour 4 87 to 5 12, a fall. Corn 54.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 9¼. N. C. Flour 5 to 5 50. Corn 50 to 54.

Cotton at Augusta 4½ to 8¼.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,822 798 bales, against 1,197,079 last year. The crop will go over two millions of bales, of which more than a million will have gone to New Orleans.

SCHOOL.

IT is the intention of the Subscriber to open a School for English and Classical studies in the town of Fayetteville, as early in Autumn as the season will permit. The particular character of the School, and the terms, as well as the place where it shall be kept, will be given in a future advertisement. The Subscriber having for several years enjoyed the confidence of the public as the Principal of Donaldson Academy, hopes for a continuance of that confidence in his proposed undertaking. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to establish a School that shall meet the approbation of patrons. The moral as well as the literary instruction of his pupils will be an object of particular attention. Accommodations for Board will be provided for such as may come from other places. This early notice is given that the public may know that a School will be continued in this place for the higher branches of education.

SIMEON COLTON.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1840. 97-4w

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy 4 weeks.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, as surviving partner of the late firm of Hart & Fuller, will sell at Auction, on Thursday the 28th instant, all the remaining

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting in part as follows:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Salt, Molasses, Nails, Loaf Sugars, Teas, Bacon, Oats, and a variety of other Goods too tedious to enumerate; one large pair Patent Balances, and many other fixtures belonging to a general trading establishment. Also, will be sold at same time and place, one elegant Sulkey and Harness, all complete; one Wagon and Gear, in good order; one pair Timber Wheels. Also, two HORSES, one of which is a very fine Horse, and warranted perfectly gentle in every respect.

ELIJAH FULLER,
Surviving Partner of Hart & Fuller.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1840. 97ts

N. B. Any part of the above Property will be disposed of at private sale, if application be made before the 28th inst.

E. F., *S. P. of H. & F.*

☞ The Carolinian will please copy.

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST.

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has taken lodgings at Mr. Millar's, where he may be found until the 19th inst. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon.

May 12, 1840. 97-1w

Cape Fear Nav. Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday 29th May, instant.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 12, 1840. 97tt

☞ The Raleigh Register will please copy.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE OF HAND for Fifty Dollars, given me by George Barksdale, Esq., in the Fall of 1839, signed Barksdale, Council & Co., payable 25th December, 1839. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for the same, and the parties from paying the same to any person except myself.

C. J. ORRELL.

May 9, 1840. 97-3w

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trading for a ten dollar note of mine, made payable to William Biggs, on the first March 1840, as I have received no value for said note. I am determined not to pay it.

his
WILEY ⋈ LOCKLEAR.
mark

Robeson county, April 20, 1840. 97-3wpd.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms at Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1840. 94tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

25 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1840. 95tf

H. BRAMBERT,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Green street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

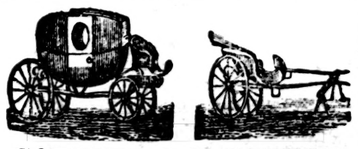
HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a arge and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HAR WARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Hay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—

29 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.

AMOS KIMBALL.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Several fine Horses

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Northern Hay.

30 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 30, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

White Sulphur Water.

THE undersigned announce to the public that they are extensively engaged in transporting this celebrated Water, both in Bottles and Barrels, as may be desired by purchasers. They deem it proper to inform the public that the result of long and careful experience, has fully established the fact, that by carefully depriving the wood of which the barrel is made of all of its acid, and otherwise preparing it for the purpose, the Barrel is rendered completely effectual for transporting and preserving this water in its purity and medical efficiency. Persons wishing the Water in Bottles can obtain it of our wholesale agents, Alex. Duval, Richmond, Va.; Charles Ellis & Co., Philadelphia; Richard Norris, Baltimore; or of the Apothecaries in Petersburg, Va. Those wishing it in Barrels, must address their orders to the undersigned, who will deliver it at any convenient shipping point to which it may be ordered.

WILLIAM B. CALDWELL & CO.

White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va., March 16, 1840. } 92-6w

WM. L. COFER,
Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipien Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an ... is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention or disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by he cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But he have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY PECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.
Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of description. It will be proper that all persons ing the Liniment see that it is accompanied with he signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand w ting. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.
To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 pes Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has succe sfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it is it to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Boger.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Haidock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 35tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.